TO THE HON. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. On reading his beautiful poem on the "Wants

BY COROLLA HYACINTH BENNET.

Your wants, dear sir, will seem but small, When they're compared with mine; My single want outweighs them all— I want a soul like thine. For all the wants that you may find, And yet ten thousand more, Can never satisfy a mind So filled with wisdom's store.

I want a soul that in a span
Can grasp the orbs on high;
The only essence of the man,
That is not doomed to die,
I want a place in yonder sky,
Where you and I may meet,
To sing the praise of God on high,
And worship at his feet.

You do not "want the voice of praise;" It follows you behind— You will be thought, in future days, The friend of human kind. And after ages, as they rise, Exulting will proclaim, In choral union to the skies, Their blessings on your name. N. Y. Herald.

September 18, 1841.

From the Army and Navy Chronicle.

THE COURT MARTIAL AT NORFOLK. All the cases except one having been acted upon, we are now enabled to announce the result.

Commander W. K. Latimer was tried upon the owing charges:

following charges:

First—Oppression and cruelty;

Sicond—Illegally inflicting punishment;

Found guilty of both charges, and sentenced to be reprimanded by the Secretary of the Navy, and to be suspended from rank and command in the Navy for the term of three years from the 23d June, 1841. This sentence was approved on the 7th August, 1841, but has been remitted as to part of the period of conscious. The case of Lieutenant F. B. Ellieon is still under

Lieutenant S. W. Godon was tried upon a charge of "Disobedience of orders and neglect found guilty, and sentenced to be suspended for two years from 24th July, 1841. The sentence was ap-proved October 14, 1841; but upon a careful reconsid-eration of the case, the judgment of approval was re-versed, and the sentence disapproved, October 27.

Lieutenant B. Moore Dove was tried upon the following charges:
First-Sleeping upon his watch, and negligently performing his duty;
Second—Disobedience of orders, and contempt and

disrespect to superior officers; disrespect to superior officers;
Found guilty of both charges, and sentenced to be dismissed from the Navy. The sentence was approved by the President of the United States on the 20th October, 1841; but in consideration of the circumstances of extenuation which exist in the case, and trusting that the severe example presented in the sentence of the court as not necessary to produce a due effect upon the accused and upon the service generally, Lieutenant Dove was restored to his former rank on the 14th

Surgeon L. B. Hunter was tried upon the following charges:
First—Disobedience of orders;

Second-Using provoking words, gestures, or me-

naces;

Third—Treating with contempt his superior, being in the execution of his office;

Fourth—Scandalous conduct;

Fifth—Negligence in the performance of his duty;

Sixth—Disobeying 2d article of Rules, &c., "for the Naval service," under the head of "Officers in General."

General;"
Seventh—Disobeying the "Regulations relative to Naval Surgeons and their Assistants;"
He swas found guilty of part of the 2d, of the 3d and 6th charges; and not guilty of the 1st, 4th, 5th and 7th charges; amd sentenced to be suspended upon half pay for the term of five years from the 13th July, 1841. Sentence disapproved October 29, 1841.

Purser H. Bridge was tried upon the following sharges:

charges:
First—Disobedience of orders; Second-Conduct unbecoming an officer and

gentleman;
Third—Neglect of duty;
Fourth—Disrespect to his superior officer;
Found guilty of the 1st and 2d, and not guilty of the 3d and 4th; and sentenced to be publicly reprimanded in general orders; to be read on board every ship in commission, and at every naval station. Sen-

Naval Medical Board.—A Board of Naval Surgeons assembled at Philadelphia on Monday last, 22d instant, for the examination of assistant surgeons for promotion, and of candidates for admission into the

The Board is composed as follows:
Surgeon W. P. C. Barton, President; Surgeons
T. Williamson, T. Dillard, W. S. W. Ruschenberger, and J. F. Brooke, Members.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 71.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, Nov. 14, 1841.

The following addition to the General Regulation for the Army, received from the Secretary of War, is published for the government of the Army:

Article XLIII, paragraph 237—"But such detail must always be made by the officer appointing the Court, and in no case can the authority to supply vacancles in a court-martial be delegated to any other

J. C. SPENCER." Department of War,
November 16, 1841.

By command of Major General Scott,
R. JONES, Adj. Gen.

FROM TEXAS.

Late accounts at New Orleans, from Texas, bring

the following it mes of intelligence.

The Hon. Joseph Eves, Charge d'Affaires of the United States, has arrived at Austin.

A joint resolution had already passed the Senate by a unanimous vote, and is making rapid progress through the House of Representatives, suspending all sheriffs' sales under execution for taxes, these executions be-

Houston, principally from the Brazos. A great portion of it is purchased by the merchants of that city.

A laughable occurrence is thus detailed by the Austin correspondent of the Houston Star. The night before the organization of Congress, after the city had become quietly immersed in sleep, a messenger arrived from the Brushby, bearing the alarming intelligence that a large army of Camanches, four or five hundred strong, had been discovered near that stream, and was moving directly upon Austin. All was uproar and confusion. Immediately, Sanators and Representatives, heads of departments and clerks—in short, men of all classes and grades, and women and children, were seen running in all directions—some to meet the expected foe, and some to find a place of refuge. The citizens at length formed into something like an organized body of militia, and, under the direction of the Secretary of War, prepared to defend the main street of the city, where most of the women and children had collected in the strong houses lining that street.—The Artillery were placed under the direction of Col, Ward, so as to rake the street completely. Things being thus arranged, a spy company, under the command of Col. Jones, was despatched to the Brushby, and in the mean time all waited in anxious suspense for the fee. Morning came, however, and found the citizens shivening in the cold air, and weary with fatigue, but no traces of an enemy. About 8 o'clock, A. M., Col. Jones and his party returned, with intelligence that he could find no trail of Indians, and the alarm was at once quieted, the citizens returning to their houses again, contented and cheerful. In the afligence that he could find no trail of Indians, and the alarm was at once quieted, the citizens returning to their homes again, contented and cheerful. In the afternoon, however, another measuring arrived with intelligence that the Indians were assembled on Little River; but it was not known whether they came with hostile intentions, or merely in pursuit of the buffalo. The alarm was renewed again, but to less extent. The Members of Congress from the eastern sections were not a little annoyed by this event, and their diseatisfaction with the present location of the Seat of Government was expressed in no measured terms.

BEAUTIES OF THE BANKING SYSTEM.

This is certainly, as far as banks and other moneynstitutions are concerned, the age of rascallity We can scarcely open a newspaper without finding ourselves startled with a parsgraph headed "Another defaulter," or "more fruits of finance," or "gone to Texas," or something equally significant of peculation. In truth, we have been so accustomed of late to meet with such daily evidences of the dishonesty of men placed within the limits of temptation, that we involuntarily entertain a feeling of disappointment when we peruse a journal that does not contain some

novel instance of that character. Thinking of these things, we came across the other day, in an exchange paper, the following list of robberics, all of which have graced the annuls of bank-

ing in our country within the past year.

We will commence with the rotten United States
Bank, which, through robbrry, corruption, and mismanagement, has brought ruin and distress upon countless thousands, having lost its entire capital

Schuylkill Bank, robbed by the cashier, 1.300,000 Levis -Manhattan Bank, robbed by Newcomb, Wannattan Bank, robbed by Frewcomb,
Virginia Bank
Georgia Bank, robbed by Barker,
Frederick Bank, Maryland, robbery compromised by Bill Wiley
Norwich Railroad, by the President, Bank of Louisiana, by the Teller, Bank of Orleans 80,000 Canal Bank of New Orleans, by the Tel-100 000 Bank of Michigan, by the officers,

Illinois Bank, by Town, - - - Merchants' Bank of Baltimore, by the Clerk, -10.000 Tennessee Bank, Nashville, by the offi-7.000 cers Frankfort Bank, by the President, .500.000

100,000

12.000

State Bank, Arkansas, by Ball Twenty-three New York red dog banks, by officers
Pennsylvania Bank, by officer Smith
Western Bank, by cashier Israel,
Camden Bank, New Jersey, by Peterson
Farmers' Bank, Troy, by Jones Western Bank, Georgia, by Moore,
Bank of Cape Fear, North Carolina, by
the Cashier
Bank of Wooster, Ohio, by the officers,

Planters' Bank, Georgia, by the officers, Bank of Steubenville, Ohio, by the offi-Franklin Bank, Baltimore, by Steinber-

gen Newburyport Bank, by Wyckoff Millington Bank, Maryland, by Sherwood Gallipolis Bank, Ohio, by the officers, Ten other Ohio Banks, by the officers Six Maine Banks Herkimer County Banks, by the clerks,

omercial Bank, New York, by the officers, say half their capital, -Besides the forgeries, &c. of numerous rogues, such as Michell, Smith, Red-field, Edwards, Spencer, and others amounting at least to -

-\$42,264,000 Making altogether, -FORTY-TWO MILLIONS, TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS of the earnings of the People collected into banks, and stolen, mostly by the officers, all withinto banks, and stolen, mostly by the officers, all within the very brief space of ONE YEAR! I'ruly the very life-blood of the widow and the orphan has been drawn from them, that the officers of these banks might live in splendor, lording it over the working people, looking down from their criminal elevation with contempt upon the industrious many and denouncing as "Agrarians," "Radicals," "Fanny Wright Men" and "Locofocos," all who presume to question the necessity and usefulness of banks, and the integrity of those who conduct them.

With this sad array of fifty millions of dollars

With this sad array of fifty millions of dollars drawn from the earth by labor, and squandered by bankers and speculators, staring them in the face still there is men who have the boldness, the consum mate impudence, to demand another national bank— by which they can collect together from all classes of society, fifty or a hundred millions more to be scattered again to the four winds of Heaven, to derange the affairs of the country, create panies, bring ruin, distress and insolvency, upon thousands, and eventually destroy the liberties of our country. Will the people submit to such a crying iniquity 1—Ex. Paper.

WASHINGTON'S REFUSAL TO BE KING. Mr. Sparks, in a recent lecture delivered in New York, related the following incident:

Mr. Sparks gave it as his opinion that the purity and patriotism of Washinoron's character were never fully appreciated by Congress. The following remarkable incident fully illustrates the character of markable incident fully illustrates the character of that noble man. It was a remarkable proof of his modesty that the subjoined letter was never published during his life time, although copies of it were earnestly solicited. A council was held privately by some men of influence; every point of their deplorable situation was discussed, and it was proposed to tell their views, and hopes and fears to Washington. One man, Colonel Nicola, was chosen to write a letter expressive of their views, which letter was to be sent to Washington, and in this it was stated that exhive short of a monarchical system could save nothing short of a monarchical system could save the country from the anarchy and disasters which threatened it; and they proposed to Washington that such a system should be established, and that he whould take the head of it, with the power and title of "Kino." In carrying out this plan, they promised WASHINGTON that he should have the support of the army and of many men of influence and power.

Now mark the reply Washington made to this.

To Colonel Lewis Nicola. Sir—With a mixture of great surprise and astonishment, I have read with attention the sentiments you have submitted to my perusal. Be assured, sir, no occurrence in the course of the war has given me more painful sensations, than your information of there being such ideas existing in the army, as you have expressed, and I must view with abhorrence and reprehend with severity. For the present the comments

have expressed, and I must view with abhorrence and reprehend with severity. For the present the commu-nication of them will rest in my own bosom, unless some further agitation of the matter shall make a dis-I am much at a loss to conceive what part of m

conduct could have given encouragement to an address, which to me seems big with the greatest mischiefs that can befall my coultry. If I am not deceived in the knowledge of myself, you could not have found a person to whom your schemes are more the same time, in justice to my own feelings,

the House of Representatives, suspending all sheriffs' sales under execution for taxes, these executions being considered illegal.

Large quantities of cotton continue to arrive in Houston, principally from the Brazos. A great portion of it is purchased by the merchants of that city.

A laughable occurrence is thus detailed by the Austin Alarge and provided the same time, in justice to my own leelings, I must add, that no man possesses a more sineare wish to see ample justice done to the army than I do; and, as far as my powers and influence, in a constitutional way, extend, they shall be employed to the utmost of my abilities to effect it, should there be any occasion. Let me conjure you, then, if you have any regard for your country, concern for yourself or posterity, or respect for me, to banish these thoughts from your mind, and never communicate, as from yourself or any one and never communicate, as from yourself or any one else, a sentiment of the like nature.

I am, sir, your most ob't serv't, GEORGE WASHINGTON. This remarkable letter is a transcript from the first draft in Washington's hand-writing. The following certificate is appended to it, and is also in the same

writing, except the signatures, which are autographs of the signers:

"The foregoing is an exact copy of a letter, which we sealed and sent off to Colonel Nicola, at the re-

quest of the writer of it.
"D. Humphreys, A. D. C. "JONATHAN TRUMBULL, Jr., Secretary."

REMOVAL OF MARION CITY.

The St. Louis New Era states that the buildings in Marion city, on the Mississippi river, "the same town in which so many eastern purchasers got their fingers burned a few years since, are being removed to Hannibal, a town some twelve mits below, on the bank of the river. Lots which sold at from two to six and eight hundred dollars, and frame houses which cost from eight to fifteen hundred dollars, can now be bught at less than a hundred, lot and building included. When the buildings are removed to Hannibal, they will be worth something; for there is no town on the Missouri side advancing more rapidly than this same place. Its business is already very large, in a commercial point of view, and within its limits is fast accumulating, wealth, industry, population, and all the elements necessary to the creation, at no distant day, of a city. It has a large country, with as yet untold resources, dependent upon it for commercial facilities." REMOVAL OF MARION CITY.

State Bank Question .- The Democratic Governor The Military Life.—It is stated that of the first 500 pupils of the military school at Fontainbleu, 202 died on the field of battle, five rose to the rank of Lieutenant-Generals; 28 to that of Major-Generals; 57 to hose of Colonels and Lieutenant Colonels. The major part of the remaining rose to points of eminence is servants of the Crown, or in other civil professions.

State Bank Question.—The Democratic Governor of Alabama, in his message to the Legislature on the lat instant, says he still thinks, with entire respect for the opinions of others, that "the State Bank system is succeptible of being rendered a source of incalculable profit to the people" of the States; and further, that this system "is destined ultimately, under some modification or other, to furnish the paper circulation of the Union." From the Army and Navy Chronicle Nov. 18. NAVAL RANK.

There seems to be much ignorance prevailing among the editorial fraternity, respecting the several grades of rank, in our navy, and the duties pertaining to each. The titles of Commodore and Commander are frequently confounded, and one improperly used for the other.

The title of Commodore is merely one of courtesy; it is unknown in our naval laws. The highest grade established by law is that of Captain. When a captain is ordered to the command of a squadron, he is styled by courtesy 'Commodore;' and Judge Thompson, when Secretary of the Navy, ordered that a Captain should only be addressed as Commodore when actually in a command of a squadron. When he relinquished that command, he was to be addressed by his original title of Captain. It has now, however, become customary, to address Captains in command of navy yards, who have never had the command of a squadron as 'Commodore.'

There is another very common, though erroneous practice in our service, of calling our Captains 'Post Captains,' and it is even recognized in the laws of Congress. The act, establishing a Board of Commissioners for the Navy, says that it shall be composed of three post Captains. The term is also found in several other laws. It is derived from the British service, and means there that a post Captain is one that shall take post in order of battle, in a ship of the line.

Captains in our pavy command squadrons pavy The title of Commodore is merely one of courtesy

Captains in our navy command squadrons, navy yards, ships of the line, and frigates; and in the three principal ports, Boston, New York, and Norfolk, the Receiving ships, for enlisted sailors and apprentices, are commanded by them.

Commanders are the next grade known in our service. They command sloops of war, rendezvous for the enlistment of seamen, and are attached to navy yards as second or executive officers. Sometimes they are attached to ships of the line, as executive offi-cers, where they perform the duties usually allotted to the first lieutenant. In two of the principal Baltimore papers we find

the following paragraph: "Commander G. N. Hollins, at present sojourning with his family and friends in this city, has been appointed to the command of the navy yard at Peni

The fact is not exactly as here stated. Comman-The fact is not exactly as here stated. Commander Hollins was ordered on the 28th October, (as appears in the Army and Navy Chronicle of the 4th instant,) to the navy yard at Pensacola, as second or executive officer. Commodore Dallas is the Commandant of that yard, All our navy yards are commanded by Captains, and it is only during their temporary absence that the command devolves upon the next in rank—i. e. the commander.

The next and lowest grade of commissioned officers who exercise command, is that of lieutenant.—

These are attached to all cruising and receiving vesting the command of the com

These are attached to all cruising and receiving vessels, the number varying according to the rate of the vessel; to navy yards, two or three to each; to rendezvous, two to each; and they also command schooners, and the receiving vessels at Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Surgeons, Assistant Surgeons, Pursers, and Chap-lains, are commissioned officers, but are non-combat-200,000

Passed Midshipmen, Midshipmen, Masters, Boatswains, Gunners, Carpenters, and Sailmakers, are warrant officers. Professor of Mathematics and Teachers of Languages receive a letter of appointment

All these matters go to prove the necessity for an organization of the navy, and the establishment by law of proper distinctions and an appropriate division of duties between the several grades.

INTELLECT AND OLD AGE .- In one of his letters Mr. Walsh says,-"The Duke of Wellington is in his seventy-third year. Before the general election, the London Whig writers afirmed that his intellectual powers were in utter decay. His subsequent speeches in Parliament belie the report, especially his reply to Viscount Melbourne in the debate on the change of administration, which reply was absolutely the best He may be called a cabinet Minister emeritus. The King of Sweden is, I believe, the oldest of the European sovereigns, and he betrays no decrepitude. On the 6th ult. Louis Phillippe com-pleted his sixty-eighth year, so little worn by time in frame and spirit, that, for the two years past, even the Radical politicians have ceased to report him moribund or valetudinary. Chateaubriand, the hierophant of the Legitimists, who counts more than threescore years, has not ceased to write, and his intimate friends tell us that the memoirs of this, 'the most brilliant genius of the era,' are far advanced, and will cast the brightest light on the most important points of cotemporary history."

IMPRISONMENT OF MR. CROSS AT MA-TANZAS.

We have received from a source entitled to full credit the following information respecting this affair, to which we request the attention of those papers, which have given currency to the inaccurate statements here-

Gen. Valdes, Governor of Cuba, has received despatches from the Spanish Minister at Washington, relating to the imprisonment of Mr. Cross, who, for several years, has discharged the duties of Vice Consul at that port, and the interest manifested by the Minister in his behalf is such, as to warrant the belief, hat he will soon be liberated.

Cross was appointed to office in December 1838, by Louis Shoemsker, Esq., the then Consul at Matanzas, acting under a commission from Presi-dent Jackson and accredited to the Spanish Government by a royal exequator granted by Ferdinand the

After the death of Mr. Shoemaker, (which occurred After the death of Mr. Snoemaker, (which occurred in February, 1839.) and before the arrival of his successor, (Mr. Courts.) the Spanish authorities considering Mr. Cross Consul de jure et de facto, allowed him freely to exercise the Consular funct ons. On the arrival of Mr. Courts' exequatur, granted by Christina, late Queen Regent of Spain, Mr. Cross was reappointed, and continued to discharge the duties of the effice we to the day of his arrest. appointed, and constitutes office up to the day of his arrest.

office up to the day of his arrest.

Mr. Courts having resigned, and with the consent of Mr. Secretary Forsyth, having devolved the duties of the office on Mr. Cross, he was, for the time being, the Consular Representative of the Government of the

United States at the port of Matanzas.

The very high qualifications of Mr. Cross, as well as the injury he has received from the misunderstanding in relation to his position, entitle him to the very favorable consideration of our government in view of an appointment to the Consulship at Matanzas.

Death of G.

Singular Coincidence .- One of our citizens has two sons who are settled in "distant lands." One of them resides in Illinois and the other in Texas. They them resides in Illinois and the other in Texas. They have not been in this quarter, nor seen each other for fipe years. A few mornings since, the fa'her was standing at the Lowell depot, just as the cars had arrived from Boston. One of the passengers, observing him, came towards him unperceived and "tapped him" on the shoulder. Looking up, he beheld before him his son, who had just arrived from Texas. They started from the depot, busy in conversation. They had gone but a few steps, when another person who had been a passenger in the same train, came up behind them and touched them on the shoulders. Looking round, to their astonishment and delight, they beheld before them the son, whose residence is in Illinois. The meeting was to each of them altogether unexpected. The sons had passed from Boston to Lowell in the same train of cars without having observed each other. The father knew nothing of the intended visits of his sons, and the sons were quite as ignorant of the movements of each other.—Lowell Ceurier.

TEXAS AND SANTA ANNA.

The Houstonian thinks that Santa Anna will re-The Houstonian thinks that Santa Anna will recognize the independence of Texas. It says: If the report of Santa Anna's success in Mexico should prove to be correct, we venture to predict that, with General Houston at the head of our Government, one year will not have elapsed before the independence of Texas shall have been unconditionally recognized by Mexico. We do not make this prediction from any confidence we have in the pledges of that perfidious man, made while a prisoner, but from the belief that he is satisfied with his former campaign to Texas, and will not be anxious to become an actor in a second drama, the exit of which would, in all human probability, be even more tragical." bility, be even more tragical."

Sentence for Libel.—Yesterday morning, in the Court of General Sessions, Judge Doran sentenced J. B. Andrews and G. W. Johnson to six months im-J. B. Andrews and G. W. Johnson to six months imprisonment in the county prison, for a libel upon the wife of Mr. James Cotter, tailor, in 6th street near Race. The former was convicted of indicting the libel, and the latter pleaded guilty to the charge of having it published in the paper called the "Paul Pry."—

[Pennsylvanian.

[We copy the following sentiments from the New Orleans Advertiser. They were suggested on reading the President's letter to the citizens of New Kent,

which the editor appends to his prefatory remarks:]

The following interesting correspondence between John Tyler and his fellow-citizens, set off his true character in the most enviable light. Assailed by abuse such as no man ever before received, he goes on his way undisturbed, keeping his eya steadily upon the polar star of our liberties, the ever-glorious Constitution, and with a philosophy superior to that of the stoic, represses all the natural feelings of the human heart at the brutal and unmanly violence with which he has been treated. Such a spectacle, perhaps, was never presented. Surely, he is entitled to the proud distinction of being the "noblest Roman of them all." His career amid the stoim of denunciation with which he has been assailed, is calculated to command the admiration of every disinterested man. He is right when he throws himself on the potriotism, discernment and intelligence of the American people, for a vindication of his course. They will do him ample justice, and his proudest consolation in his green old age will be, to look back and see that, though his motives were misunderstood and misrepresented for a time, his countrymen did not fail to award to him the highest of all honors, their confidence in his patriotism, and their approval of his administration of the General Government. which the editor appends to his prefatory remarks:]

THE ELECTION. The election for a member of Congress, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Colonel Banks, took place yesterday. Messrs. Smith, and Banks (Opposition) and Daniel F. Slaughter (Whig) were candidates. We are enabled to give the follow-

ing returns only—
FREDERICKSBURG PRECINCT. Slaughter 114, Smith 106, Banks 30. At the Court House, at 2 o'clock, the vote stood as ollows: Slaughter.

Smith, -A number of Whigs from various causes, declined voting at all, and others voted for Smith.

The friends of Slaughter are sanguine of his elecion .- Fredericksburg Arena.

Correspondence of the Savannah Georgian. EAST FLORIDA, Nov. 19, 1841. The balance of Neathuck-mathla's and Tiger-tail's people are coming in slowly at Tampa. They have been very much scattered, and the runners are obliged to undergo a great deal of fatigue and travel to comnunicate with them. The party at Fort King i lowly increasing; two runners from that post are now up the St. Johns; they expect to return in the course eight or ten days with a number of Halleck's peo

Billy-bow-legs has crossed the Carloosahatchee with Tampa.

Lieut. Col. Garland of the 4th, it is to be hoped, will be successful in Middle Florida. The Creeks are supposed to be in that part of the country.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce. The schr. Fruiterer of this Port abandoned at sea .-The brig General Marion arrived here to-day from St. Johns, P. R. in lat. 36 20, lon. 70 40, fell in with the schooner Fruiterer, of and from New York, bound to Havana, dismasted, an I leaking badly; took from her 8 passengers, Captain, and 8 men belonging to the schr. The M. has experienced bad weather for the last 8 days.

The F. was owned by Acker and Ackerly, and

with most of her cargo, was insured here. CARD. The passengers on board the schooner Fruiterer, which was lost on her late voyage from New York for Havana, on the night of the 20th ult. would take this opportunity to tender ta Capt. Wm. Bascome, and his officers, their sincere thanks for the kind and courteous attention shown them while on board their vessel, and would further state that no blame can be attached to them for the lost of the sabcome. to them for the loss of the schooner, as every exertion was made at the peril of their lives to save her. Also, we would express our gratitude to Capt. R. H. Little and Mr. B. Foote, 1st officer, for their brave and humane conduct in sending their boat through a heavy sea, (which was continually making a breach over us)

and transporting us on board the brig Marion, and for our very kind reception while on board. James Carroll Chas. Goodwin. Benj. Burleigh, Henry Billet, E. Vorsel, and Two others.

From the L. S. Gazette. FORGERY .- We have to record another instance of & Massey, one of the most respectable mercantile firms of our city, discovered that money had been drawn from banks in their names but without their authority, and on inquiry they discovered that for ries had been committed to the following extent: On the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, for \$5,000

"Pennsylvania Bank,
"Philadelphia Bank,
"Mechanics' Bank,
all in the name of Eyre & Massey;
and on the Bank of North America, in the name of Manuel Eyre,

4,000

\$13,500 Inquiry was soon set on foot, and it was found that the book-keeper of the firm, Maurice Pitcher, was ab-sent, nor was any one able to account for his absence. It does not appear that any of the brokers of this city changed the money; the rascal, therefore, it is probable, has all his ill gotten cash in bank notes.—There seems now to be no doubt that Mr. Pitcher was the author of the mischief, as the checks were was the author of the mischier, as the checks were regularly numbered, and were drawn on so many banks in which Messrs. E. & M. kept accounts, proving that some one who knew the business of the house was concerned. We may therefore do a piece of justice, or aid in it, by stating that Pitcher was about nineteen years old, five feet seven inches in height has sandy hair, his face is much pimpled or blotched and his eyelids considerably inflamed; he has light

eyes and a small nose. The forged checks were poid on Tuerday, and it was men city on that day, and it is probable that Mr. P. follow-

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce. Death of Governor Buchanan .- The Gloucester (Mass.) Telegraph says: "We learn by a letter received in town last evening, that His Excellency Thomas Buchanan, Governor of Liberia, died at Bassa,

Sept. 3d, very much lamented,"
This is sad news, tully. Mr. Buchanan, in the discharge of his multifarious and responsible duties as Governor of Liberia, showed himself admirably qualified for the station, and exhibited many of the

life and in the midst of usefulness; yet few men have accomplished more than he, for the welfare of man kind, and especially of Africa and her descendants.—
His name will be enrolled with that of Ashmun and there, in the glorious cause of African colonization

We regard the result of the late election as an er

THE NEW WORLD.

Edited by Park Benjamin. This well-known journal of Literature, Science Art and Intelligence, continues to increase in the faor of the public as its merits become wore widely known. The most distinguished literary men of the age, both in America and England, are engaged as entributors to its columns. Beside Donald Mac-LEOD, resident at London, PRANCIS J. GRUND, in Bremen, and BRANTE MAYER, in the city of Mexico, it has correspondents of the first order of talents in Constantinople, Africa, and other parts of the world, who will give to the New World an interest and value which no other paper on this continent can posess. Proof sheets and copies of popular works issued

from the prolific press of England are received and given to the readers of the NEW WORLD in advance of their ordinary receipt in this country. All new discoveries and advances in the Sciences and Arts find an early place in its columns. Each number is embellished by one or more

SUPERB ENGRAVINGS ON WOOD, done in the best style of the art. These arrangement for the gratification of the readers of the New WORLD, which render it without a rival in this or any other country, have been made at a vast additional expense and the proprietors feel a confidence that they will meet a full reward from the enlightened People of America.

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10 prizes of \$10,000 are 10 do 5,000 are 10 do 4,000 are \$100,000 10 do 50,000 40,000 Tickets only \$17-Lowest prize \$20-no lo one number tickets. MAGNIFICENT SCHEME. \$10,000 are \$100,000 10 do 10 do 5,000 are 4,000 are 50,000 40,000 10 2.000 are 20,000 1,500 are 1.200 are 12 000 800 are

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CARD.-MRS. IRONSIDE is prepared to receive a small Mess of Members of Congress. Her house is situated on E near 10th streets.

OR RENT.-A front room on the first floor E A street, between 9th and 10 th streets. For particuars inquire at this office. nov 16—tf.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his farm at Beltsville, Prince George's county, Md., consisting of bout TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE ACRES. It is situated on the Baltimore and Washington railroad, at the Beltsville depot, twelve miles ington railroad, at the Beltaville depot, twelve miles (an half hour's ride) from the latter place, and therefore convenient to this market. It consists of woodland, meadow, and upland, the latter capable of producing and is now bearing excellent crops of corn and tobacco, and the meadow, in good seasons, producing 50 to 60 tons of hay. The farm is well supplied with water, and has upon it a house and barn. The railroad divides the meadow from the upland. I will sell also my stock upon it, consisting of horses, cattle, Berkshire hogs, &c.
THOMAS ALLEN.

WASHINGTON, July 31, 1841,

TO EDITORS AND PRINTERS. WANTED.—A gentleman of good character, and respectable talents as a political writer, to take charge of a prominent and prosperous Administration Journal in the Western Country. The paper will be sold at a moderate price, and on the easiest terms as to payment, and may be relied upon, if well conducted, as a source of handsome annual profit. Address the

subscriber, post paid. THOMAS ALLEN. Washington, D. C. Nov. 18, 1841. ROOMS FOR RENT.—Three Parlors and three Chambers, situate on 4 1-2 street between Pennsylvania avenue and C street.

dee 4 JAS. WILLIAMS.

CABINET & OHAIR FACTORY, Penneylvania Avenue, 4 doors west of 4 1-2 street.— JAMES WILLIAMS has received a large supply of high and low back Nurse and Arm Chairs; has on hand and continues to manufacture by experienced workmen, all kinds of Cabinet Furniture. Cain and Winsor Chairs, Hair and Shuck Mat-tresses. Old Furniture taken in exchange for new; old furniture and chairs repainted and reprired, which will be sold low for cash or on time for good paper.

We regard the result of the late election as an emphatic decision by the people against the recharter of the existing banks, by whom they have been so long robbed and plundered—against bank suspensions and small notes, if practicable; and against bank existence, if impracticable; and against bank existence, if impracticable—and in favor of the re-establishment of a board of bank commissioners, and some more effective enactments, that will secure the public against the lawless frauds of the present banks. The people have given the Democratic party a sufficient majority to accomplish these vital objects. Let the people's will be done.—Delaware Eagle.

Exchange Bank of Pittsburgh.—The Pittsburgh Advertiser of Friday says the notes of this Bank were at a premium of 3 per cent. at brokers' offices in that city, over the paper of any Bank in the city of Philadelphia. The Bank has not, it adds, in a single instance refused to meet in gold and silver any demand upon her since the resumption in January last, and the public may rest assured she will not.—New York Express.

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BRILLIANT SCHEMES To be Drawn in December, 1841.

J. G. GREGORY & CO., Managers.

VIRGINIA WELLSBURG LOTTERY. Class L, for 1841. To be drawn in Alexandria, Va. on Saturday, the 4th December, 1841:

BRILLIANT SCHEME. \$30,000

10,000 Dollars! 8,000 Dollars! 5,000 Dollars! 4,000 Dollars! 3,120 Dollars! 30 Prizes of \$1,500. 50 prizes of \$500-50 do of \$400. Tickets only \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters *2 50.

Certificates of packages of 26 whole tickets, \$130 00

Do. do. 26 half do 65 00

Do. do. 56 quarter do 32 50

VIRGINIA MONONGALIA LOTTERY, Class O, for 1841, To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, the 11th December, 1841. BRILLIANT SCHEME.

\$30,000 12,000 Dollars-6,000 Dollars-\$4,000--\$3,492 10 prizes of \$1,752; 10 do of \$1,250; 10 of \$1,000; &c. &c. Lowest prize \$12.

Tickets only \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2 50
Certificates of packages of 25 | Whole Tickets \$130 00
Do. do 25 Half do 65 00
Do. do 25 Quarter do 32 50 VIRGINIA WELLSBURG LOTTERY. Class M, for 1841,
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, the
18th of December, 1841.
CAPITALS.

35,294 Dollars! 10,000 Dollars, 4,000 Dollars, 1,603 Pollars, 50 of \$1,000-50 of \$400-50 of \$300

132 prizes of \$200!! &c., &c. Tickets \$10—Halves \$5 00—Quarters \$2 50, Certificates of packages of 26 whole tickets, \$130 00 do. 26 half do. do. 26 quarters do. 65 00 32 50

\$30,000 Capital! Fifteen drawn numbers out of 75. GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY. To be drawn at Wilmington, Del. on Thursday, 23d December, 1841.

GRAND SCHEME. \$30,000; \$10,000. 1 prize of \$7,000 | 1 prize of \$5,000 1 do 3,000 | 1 do 2,810 1 do 2,250 | 1 do 2,000 1 do 1,750 | 1 do 1,600 1,500 1,300 1,400 1,250 1 do of \$1,200. 50 Prizes of 1,000!!

C., &c., &c. Tickets \$10-Halves \$5-Quarters \$2 50. Certificates of packages of 25 whole tickets, \$130 00

Do. do. 25 half do. 65 00

Do. do. 25 quarter do. 32 50 \$40,000! \$15,000!

Fifteen Drawn Nos. out of Seventy-five.
GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY. Class B for 1841. To be drawn at Wilmington, Del. on Thursday,30th December, 1841. GRAND CAPITALS.

\$40,000! \$15,000-\$10,000-\$6,000-\$5,000-\$3,000-\$2,320-30 prizes of \$1,000-60 of \$500-60 of \$300-129 of \$200-65 of \$100-&c. &c. 76 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.
Tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2 50.
Certificates of Packages 26 Whole Tickets \$130
Do do 26 Half do 65
Do de 26 Quarter do 32 50

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